THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1830. NO. 99.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

August 3, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 15 to 25 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, between Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Ja. & Co. No. 5 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

PAIED HIDES,

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Bonds, Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house, two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.

March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'd Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET ST'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, Commission Merchant, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*; Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.	SHEET IRON,	per ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110	Treble Rolled,	$190
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8,		Double, do.	175
1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115	FIREBED IRON,	
SQUARE IRON,		Single Rolled,	160
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110	BOILER IRON,	
7-8 inch,	115	3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
3-4 '	120	Plough Plates,	115
5-8 '	125	NAILS,	per lb.
1-2 '	130	3d, - -	9
3-8 '	150	4d, - -	8
5-16 and 1-4,	160	5d, - -	7¼
ROUND IRON,		6d, - -	6¾
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110	8d, - -	6¼
7-8 inch,	115	10d, - -	6
3-4 '	120	12d, - -	6
5-8 '	125	16d, - -	6
1-2 '	130	20d, - -	6
3-8 '	160	SPIKES,	
5-16 '	165	4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
1-4 '	170	COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
HOOP IRON.		1 inch broad,	$150
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120	7-8 ' -	150
5d, 4d, -	130	3-4 ' -	160
3d, - -	145	5-8 ' -	180
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125		

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert, or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists. In one large volume, octavo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* August 20.—4t.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 6 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The subscribers to the Mechanics' Institute are hereby requested to call, on or before Monday, the 13th day of September next, and pay into the Treasury the amount respectively subscribed by them. By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN SNYDER, *Treasurer.*

August 27.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

☞*FRANKLIN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.*

L. ROGERS, corner of Grant and Fourth streets, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has established a Circulating Library, consisting of upwards of 1000 volumes, comprising works upon History, Travels, Novels, &c. &c.—All new publications constantly received as soon as published. For terms apply as above. August 24—3*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Sours & Kingsland.—*August* 20, 1830.

JACOB SOURS,
JAMES SPENCE,
JAMES KINGSLAND.

N. B. The caution lately inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, by order of the subscribers, was not intended to injure the character of Mr. Spence. We are fully satisfied, after deliberate examination, that Mr. Spence had no intention to defraud the firm. The publication was ordered in a hasty moment. SOURS & KINGSLAND.

August 24—3t.

GREER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14 for 1830:—
37, 1, 53, 14, 27, 9, 31, 56, 16

☞Four Prizes with three Drawn Numbers were sold, in the above class, at this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,040
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,860
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

August 6, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		2,500	2,500
1		1,505	1,505
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
35		100	3,500
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
51		30	1,530
102		25	2,550
102		20	2,400
1479		10	14,790
11475		5	57,375
13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets;			$136,860

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

August 17, 1830.

Poetry.

JACK BROWN.

Jack Brown, who was a sailor once,
And sailed with gallant *Porter*,
Was sitting in a *porter-house*,
Escaped from blood and slaughter;
On *water* he had *lived*—but now
He *lived* on *rum* and *water*.

When midnight struck—it *struck* the host
That Jack was corn'd—he said,
"'Tis time, Jack Brown, for honest folks,
You know, to be a-bed,
And rogues about their business—
So please to go a-head."

Said Jack, "Since you are coming to
The *pint*, I guess I'll go—
But I must have another gill,
My *spirits* are so low—
For every *Jack* must have his *gill*,
The proverb says—you know."

Then said the landlord, "Mr. *Brown*,
'Tis plain you're getting *blue*.
And your account is 'running large,'
Therefore if now I do
Give you the stuff—next time look *sharp*
To bring the *blunt* with you."

Then Jack arose, and "tumbled out,"
And down the hill did run,
He never *reeled* so much before,
Though yards he oft had *spun*—
The sky "hung out false lights," for he
Saw *two* for every *one*.

He came unto a brook, o'er which
Was placed a log or rail—
Thought Jack, it is a dangerous *feat*,
And if my *feet* should fail,
I'll surely "kick the bucket,"—and
He turned a *little pale*.

He looked into the running stream,
Which set his brains agog—
For though a sailor he, alas!
He could not "*keep the log!*"
He reeled and *tumbled* in the brook,
A TUMBLER *full of* GROG!

Jack *Brown* was *done*; he quickly took
A *sealing* voyage, where
There was a mighty waterfall,
So high 'twould make you stare.
And Jack went down the *rapids quick*,
"O, what a *fall* was there."

Next day a "crowner's 'quest" was held
The evidence to hear;
And on the books, in words like these,
The verdict doth appear,
That "*water* with a DROP TOO MUCH
Had brought him to his BIER."

Monthly Review.

WOMAN.

Woman! although it is our lot to dwell
Amidst a world of vast variety,
Where plenty pours the treasures from her shell,
Still what were all its blessings without thee?
Man in his strength, amidst the troubled sea
Of time and circumstance, had singly stood
Like some bleak, solitary rock, to be
Lash'd by its storms, or buried in the flood—
Did'st thou not buoy him up, thou sweetest earthly good!

Miscellany.

From the Quebec Gazette.

BABOONS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the hill near Simmons town, at the Cape of Good Hope, (says Lieut. Shipp, in his Memoirs,) whole regiments of baboons assemble. These rascals, who stand six feet high, and are most abominable thieves, used to annoy us exceedingly.—Our barracks were under the hills, and when we went to parade, we were invariably obliged to leave armed men for the protection of our property; and even in spite of this, they have frequently stolen our blankets and great coats, or any thing else they could lay their claws on. A poor woman, a soldier's wife, had washed her blanket and hung it out to dry, when some of these miscreants, who were ever on the watch, stole it, and ran off with it into the hills, which are high and woody. This drew upon them the indignation of the regiment, and we formed a strong party armed with sticks and stones to attack them, with a view of recovering the property, and inflicting such chastisement as might be a warning to them for the future.

I was on the advance with about twenty men, and I made a *detour* to cut them off from caverns to which they always flew for shelter. They observed my movement, and immediately detached about fifty to guard the entrance, while the others kept their post; and we could distinctly see them collecting large stones and other missiles. One old grey headed one, in particular, who often paid us a visit at the barracks, and was known by the name of Father Murphy, was seen distributing his orders and planning the attack with the judgment of one of our best generals. Finding that my design was defeated, I joined the *coupe de main* and rushed on to the attack, when a scream from Father Murphy was a signal for a general encounter, and the host of baboons under his command rolled down enormous stones upon us, so that we were obliged to give up the contest, or some of us must inevitably have been killed. They actually followed us to our very doors, shouting in indication of victory, and during the whole night we heard dreadful yells and screaming, so much so that we expected a night attack. In the morning, however, we found that all this rioting had been created about the division of the blanket, for we saw eight or ten of them with pieces of it upon their backs, as old women wear their cloaks. Among the number strutted Father Murphy. These rascals annoyed us day and night, and we dared not venture out unless a party of five or six were together. One morning Father Murphy had the consummate impudence to walk straight into the grenadier barracks, and he was in the very act of purloining a sergeant's regimental coat, when a corporal's guard (which had just been relieved) took the liberty of stopping the gentleman at the door and securing him. He was a most powerful brute, and I am persuaded too much for any single man. Notwithstanding his frequent misdemeanors, we did not like to kill the poor creature; so, first having taken the precaution of muzzling him, we determined on the precaution of shaving his head and face, and then turning him loose.

To this ceremony, strange to say, he submitted very quietly, and when shaved he was really an exceeding good looking fellow, and I have seen many a "Blood" in Bond street not half so prepossessing in his appearance. We then started him up the hill, though he seemed reluctant to leave us. Some of his companions came down to meet him, but from the alteration which shaving his head and face had made in him they did not know him, and accordingly pelted him with stones and beat him in so unmerciful a manner, that poor Father Murphy actually sought protection from his enemies; and he in time became quite domesticated and tame. There are many now alive in His Majesty's 22d regiment of foot who can vouch for the truth of this anecdote.

OPIUM.

Few subjects of chemical research are more interesting to medical science than the constitution of opium. The poppy, like every other vegetable, must vary in the quality of its secreted juices, with soil, climate, and season; whence corresponding changes will ensue in the nature of the inspissated product. Did the anodyne and soporific virtue of this medicine reside in one definite principle, chemical analysis might furnish a certain criterion of its powers. It has been pretty generally supposed that this desideratum is supplied by Serturner's discovery of morphia. Of this narcotic alkali not more than seven parts can be extracted, by the most rigid analysis, from one hundred of the best Turkey opium, a quantity, indeed, somewhat above the average result of many skilful chemists.—Were morphia the real medicinal essence of the poppy, it should display, when administered in its active saline state of acetate, an operation on the living system commensurate in energy with the fourteen-fold concentration which the opium has undergone. But so far as may be judged from the most authentic recent trials, morphia in the acetate seems to be little if any stronger as a narcotic than the heterogeneous drug from which it has been eliminated. Mr. John Murray's experiments would, in fact, prove it to be greatly weaker; for he gave two drachms of superacetate of morphia to a cat, without causing any poisonous disorder. This is perhaps an extreme case, and may seem to indicate either some defect in the preparation, or an uncommon tenacity of life in the animal. To the same effect Lassaigne found that a dog lived twelve hours after thirty-six grains of acetate of morphia, in watery solution, had been injected into the jugular vein. The morphia meanwhile was entirely decomposed by the vital forces, for none of it could be detected in the blood drawn from the animal at the end of that period. Now, from the effects produced by five grains of watery extract of opium, which were injected by Orfila into the veins of a dog, we may conclude that a quantity of it equivalent to the above dose of the acetate of morphia, would have proved speedily fatal. Neither can we ascribe the energy of opium to the white chrystaline substance called *narcotine*, extracted from it by the solvent agency of sulphuric ether; for Orfila assures us that these chrystals may be swallowed in various forms by man, even to the amount of two drachms in the course of twelve hours, with impunity; and that a drachm of it, dissolved in muriatic or nitric acid, may be administered in the food of a dog without producing any inconvenience to the animal. It appears, however, on the same authority, that thirty grains of it, dissolved in acetic or sulphuric acid, caused dogs that had swallowed the dose to die under convulsions in the space of 24 hours, while the head was thrown back on the spine. Oil seems to be the most potent menstrum of narcotine; for three grains dissolved in oil readily kill a dog, whether the dose be introduced into the stomach or into the jugular vein.

THE BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM.

BY DR. CHANNING.

The benefit of free institutions is clear and unutterably precious. Their chief benefit is, that they aid freedom of mind, that they give scope to man's faculties, that they throw him on his own resources, and summon him to work out his own happiness. It is, that, by removing restraint from worship, they favor the ascent of the soul to God. It is, that, by removing restraint from industry, they stir up invention and enterprize to explore and subdue the material world, and thus rescue the race from those sore physical want, and pains, which narrow and blight the mind. It is, that they cherish noble sentiments, frankness, courages and self respect.

Free institutions contribute in no small degree to freedom and force of mind, by teaching the essential equality of men, and their right and duty to govern themselves; I cannot but consider the superiority of an elective government, as consisting very much in the testimony which it bears to these enobling truths. It has often been said that a code of laws, and not the form of government, is what determines a people's happiness. But good laws, if not springing from the community, if imposed by a master, would lose much of their value. The best code is that which has its origin in the will of the people who obey it, which, whilst it speaks with authority, still recognizes self-government as the primary right and duty of a rational being, and which thus cherishes in the individual, be his condition what it may, a just self-respect.

We may learn, that the chief good and the most precious fruit of civil liberty is spiritual freedom and power, by considering what is the chief evil of tyranny. I know that tyranny does evil by invading men's outward interests, by robbing the laborer, to pamper the noble and the king. But its worst influence is within. Its chief curse is that it breaks the spirit, sinks man in his own eyes, takes away vigor of thought and action, substitutes for conscience an outward rule, makes him abject, cowardly, a parasite and a cringing slave. This is the curse of tyranny. It wars with the soul, and thus it wars with God. We read in theologians and poets, of Angels fighting against God, of battles in heaven But God's throne is unassailable. The only war against God is against his image, against the divine principle in the soul, and this is waged by tyranny in all its forms. We here see the chief curse of tyranny: and this should teach us that civil freedom is a blessing, chiefly as it reverences the human soul, and ministers to its growth and power.

Without this inward, spiritual freedom, outward liberty is of little worth. What boots it, that I am crushed by no foreign yoke, if, through ignorance and vice, through selfishness and fear, I want the command of my own mind? The worst tyrants are those which establish themselves in our own breasts. The man who wants force of principle and purpose, is a slave, however free the air he breathes. The mind, after all, is our only possession, or in other words, we possess all things through its energy and enlargement; and civil institutions are to be estimated by the free and pure minds to which they give birth.

Royalty from a Brewhouse.—During the reign of Charles the First, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brewhouse. The brewer observing a good looking girl in his occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and shortly after married her; but he died whilst she was but a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skilful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon,) finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

Perpetual Oven.—There is at Brussels a perpetual oven. Bread is baking in it night and day; and, at every second, a loaf comes out hot at one end, while a fresh one is put in at the other. The heat is thus economized, as the fire is never extinguished. It is kept up with oil, and, as the bread never comes in contact with coals or cinders, it is perfectly free from any unpleasant taste or smell. —*Bulletin des Sciences.*

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore Patriot, August 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Herald, Capt. Graham, came up yesterday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th July. By this arrival, and through the politeness of Capt. G. the editor of the Patriot has received files of London papers to the 5th and Liverpool to the 10th July, inclusive.

Nothing decisive had yet occured in the campaign against Algiers. The invading army were making their approaches gradually.

Capt. G. states that the weather, for some days previous to his sailing, had been wet and unfavorable for the growing harvest: the same kind of weather held for 8 or 10 days after he left Liverpool.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Journal, under date of July 8, seven o'clock, P. M. writes as follows:—

"A change of Ministry is contemplated as a thing of course, and reports are abroad of his Majesty's predilection for the party with which Lord Holland usually acts. Mr. Huskisson's party have issued, in the form of a pamphlet, a violent philippic against the premier, but it is doubtful if the Canningites could form an efficient administration among themselves."

In opposition to this rumor, however the London Times has the annexed paragraph:—

The King and the Ministry.—We relate facts coolly, and are no partisans, except of the general welfare of the empire. But the King's name "is a tower of strength;" and it is proper, if there be firmness and consistency in his Majesty, of which we have no doubt,—that all parties should know what they have to expect. The King, on receiving the Ministry, spoke, there is reason to believe, words to this effect—"I am glad to see you, both collectively and individually: I have approved, and do "approve of your measures; and you have had, "and shall continue to have, my confidence and "support."

A letter from Constantinople states that the exchange of the treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded with the United States of North America, took place on the 30th May.

A dreadful fire took place at Constantinople on the 30th of May, which destroyed nearly 400 houses.

Letters from Victoria, of the 28th of June, state the Spanish Government continue to reinforce the army stationed in the Basque provinces.

The French hospital of Sidi Ferruch received before the 24th ult. 523 wounded and 75 fever cases.

A London paper of July 4 says—"We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by Government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico, having touched at the *Cape de Verde* Islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana, small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity, to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them."

The British Revenue has again proved deficient The quarter ending the 5th of July exhibits a decrease of £176,324, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The customs have improved, but in the excise there is a sad diminution of £357,653. Compared with the quarter ending the 5th of April, there is an increase; and so far it gives evidence of a greater consumption of exciseable articles. The income of 1829 was £47,408,717; of 1830, £46,717,737, leaving a deficiency of £690,980. Strange to say that the revenue of Ireland, now so much distressed, has improved in the year about £70,000.

The Dutch papers bring intelligence of the cessation of hostilities in Java: the insurgent leader, Diepo Negoro, has submitted, and there are hopes that tranquillity will be permanent. Hitherto these distant possessions have been a burden to the Dutch Government.

The last German papers received in London state that the price of corn had risen considerably in the markets of that country, in consequence of the bad accounts from the Netherlands.

All the members of the foreign *Corps Diplomatique*, who had been accredited to the late King, were presented to King William on the 3d July.

The dissolution of Parliament was expected to take place on the 14th, but would not be prolonged, in any event, beyond the 19th July. The funeral of George IV. was to take place on the 15th.

The new King had pardoned *thirty-seven* convicts in Newgate prison, who were under sentence of death.

The Marchioness Wellesley had been appointed *First Lady of the Bed Chamber* of the new Queen.

The Morning Advertiser states that the Marquess of Landsdowne and the Duke of Wellington had recently had an interview at the Treasury, and infers thence that a new coalition is on foot.—The Herald says that Sir Robert Peel is said to have openly given in his adhesion to Mr. Hume, as a candidate for Middlesex. This, it is added, may account for the subdued tone of the latter towards the government, since the new reign.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Huskisson was held at Liverpool on the 5th ult. with a view of taking the preliminary steps for securing the return of that gentleman, at the coming election, as one of the Representatives for Liverpool. The meeting was very numerously attended. The Liverpool times of the 6th, in giving the proceedings, says, that men of every shade of political opinion took part. Mr. H. it is added, will have the support of moderate men of all parties: and no doubt is entertained of his re-election.

The letter press printers of London had presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of distress, which they attributed to the tax on newspapers and advertisements—and praying a remission of these duties.

The Regency question was agitated in the House of Commons on the 6th instant. Several members spoke in favor of addressing the King on the subject, stating the readiness of the House to "consider any measure which his Majesty might graciously think proper to propose," in order to guard against the evils to be apprehended on a demise of the Crown The Solicitor General, Mr. Peel and others opposed the measure, suggesting that it was premature to consider it at that time. Mr. Peel thought it would not be respectful to the Sovereign, to entertain such a motion while the late Monarch's funeral obsequies remained to be performed. On the House dividing, there were, for the motion 93;—against it 247.

Coronation.—It is understood that the Coronation of William IV. is to take place in October

The Morning Herald, speaking of the falling off in the revenue, says:—

"There is nothing can show more decidedly the decline of internal prosperity than the great decrease under the head of excise: it shows that the great mass of the people have not the means to indulge in their accustomed comforts, and are obliged to undergo privations which are the consequence and melancholy proof of the decline of those interests which are most intimately connected with the well-being of society."

CHINA.—On the subject of the Commercial relations with China, the Morning Herald of the 6th has the following paragraph:

Accounts have been received from Canton to the 17th of February, by which we learn that our intercourse with China has been renewed. According to the *Canton Register*, the Chinese have been induced to give way to the remonstrances of the Select Committee; but, from what we learn, the yielding has been on the other side. Indeed it would seem from the statement of the *Canton Register* itself, that though the Chinese authorities *are said* to have promised much, they have, in reality, granted nothing. From private accounts we learn that a conference with some of the Hong merchants took place at Macao, about the 6th of February, which ended in an agreement to defer the matters in dispute, and to resume business on the same principle as heretofore. The consequence was the immediately putting under weigh the China ships, which discharged their outward-bound cargoes in four days, and were reloading with extraordinary rapidity. It was intended to despatch one ship to England every two days, and, by the end of February, or, at farthest, by the beginning of March, it was expected that the whole would have left Canton. It appears that, from the compromise between the Chinese authorities and the Select Committee, three more Mandarins had been added to the Cohong; but they are not represented as men of extensive property.

Teas had advanced on previous prices about 15 per cent. The Chinese were asking, but without success, an advance on raw silks and nankeens. Nothing had been doing in cotton.

Last Moments of the late King.—Sir Walthen Waller was the only person in the chamber of his late Majesty when the final paroxysm seized our excellent Monarch. His Majesty asked for some sal volatile and water, which, on Sir Walthen handing to him, the latter observed the King could not swallow. Alarmed at this, Sir Walthen rang the bell for the page in waiting. In the mean time, the alarming symptoms increased; and the King, who had been in the habit of calling Sir Walthen by the familiar appellation of "My Boy," said, in faltering accents, "This, my Boy, is death!" These, we are informed, were the last words the King uttered. Before Sir Henry Halford entered, which he did with all possible haste, the power of articulation had ceased, and the vital spark was soon extinct.—*Morning Herald.*

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.

LONDON, July 8—(From the Courier)—We have received the Paris papers of Tuesday, but they do not contain the particulars of the battle of the 28th, which the telegraph despatch of Admiral Duperre had prepared us to expect. There are, however, private letters in the papers of an affair on the 24th, in which a victory of a decided character is claimed for the French. The details of this affair are given very differently by the various correspondents, and it is impossible for us to form a correct idea of the real facts. It appears that the attack was made by the troops of the Dey, and that they fought with a courage which could hardly have been looked for in men who had been beaten in every previous engagement. The loss of the French is variously stated, and probably in every account it is underrated, for we are not to expect unfavorable details in the French papers, even those of the Liberal side, now that the expedition is no longer regarded as a Ministerial manœuvre, the success or failure of which was to determine their fate. Whatever may have been the resistance of the Algerines, and the obstacles to the progress of the French, it appears certain that the losses of the latter, in their different engagements, have not been sufficient to weaken, materially, a force deemed more than sufficient for the conquest of Algiers. Supposing, even, that they have lost 4 or 5000 men, they must be sufficient in number still, if the mere number will avail, for the overthrow of the Dey—and if it be true as stated, that the Arabs are well disposed towards the invaders, the chance of success is much increased.—But we have some doubts of the correctness of this statement—the mere fact of the Arabs coming forward to sell provisions to the French, as stated in one letter, proves very little as to the existence of a friendly feeling, since we are informed in another communication that the fondness for gold among the Arabs is so great as to induce them to lurk in the rear of the army with great danger to themselves, in the hope of cutting off the heads of stragglers, and carrying them away with the knapsacks of their victims, thus securing a double booty—rewards being given to the bearers of the heads of Frenchmen.—At home every thing is tranquil—Ministers no longer reckon on a majority in the chamber, and changes in the cabinet in a sense favorable to the views of the sticklers for the inviolability of the charter, but opposed to the desires of the Ultra Liberals, are talked of in respectable circles, and the impression produced by the report on the Stock Exchange was favorable. The Five per Cents. rose 106 20; the closing price, however, was 105 70, which was attributed to the non-confirmation of the report. The closing price of the Three per Cents. was 70 80. Election returns were received in Paris on Tuesday from thirty-six places—of these nineteen were Ministerial, giving only a majority of two to place against the large majority of the Liberals in the former returns.

Little doubt can now be entertained of the complexion of the new Chamber; but we confidently trust that moderation and good sense will govern the King and the Deputies, and defeat the hopes of those who would wish to see France again exposed to the horrors of civil war.

(From the Messager des Chambers of Tuesday.)

"One of our letters furnishes very circumstantial details respecting the negro who announced on the 21st that every thing was in a state of tumult in Algiers: that the Dey had betaken himself to flight, &c. It is certain that the negro in question made such a report, for we learn that fact from a witness who was present; but the fellow's story has been falsified by the subsequent events. As the enemy, according to the official report, has attacked us with order and spirit since the 24th, and as they fought in the approaches to the place on the 25th, we must conclude that the Dey's authority has continued in force."

The following intelligence from Toulon is of the 29th ult.:—'Several transports, which arrived here yesterday, bring news, of which the following is the substance:—On the 25th, the day after the action with the enemy, our army approached the Star Fort. A regiment advanced to take possession of it, but our miners discovered in time that it had been mined, and gave warning thereof, but scarcely had the retrograde movement begun, when the fort blew up, and it is almost a miracle that not a man was either killed or wounded by the explosion. The French then took up a position, in order to attack Fort Emperor. On the morning of the same day, a considerable convoy of ammunition, on its way from Sidi Ferruch to the advanced posts, was attacked by a host of Bedouins; and as the escort consisting of not more than two hundred men, were totally inadequate to contend with them, it was deemed advisable to retreat, leaving the wagons to the enemy, who were untouched, though several of the escort suffered.—The entrenched camp at Sidi Ferruch must be by this time finished; it is mounted with eight pounders from the ships of the squadron. The armed frigates have each sent on shore one company from their crews, and the frigates *en flute* have landed two companies each. M. Hugon will have under his command at Torre Chica about 5,000 men.

It is said that Fort Emperor will be strengthened by 49 pieces of cannon from Algiers, and that the Dey has within and under the walls of the town 15,000 men of Turkish troops. If we may give credit to report, a Mamaluke, who is interpreter to the army, has been informed by some wounded Turks that the Dey is exasperated in the highest degree at the defeat of Sidi Kalef, and in a Divan held at Kassabar it was resolved to dispute every inch of ground before they shut themselves up in the town. Algiers is quiet, but the inhabitants dare not speak of what is passing.—The Christians have all been shut up, but hopes are entertained that their lives will be spared. A part of the fleet has been sent towards Algiers, with a view, it is said of seconding the attempts which may be made to attack in the rear the batteries on the coast between Cape Caxin and the suburb of Babalouet on one side, and between Cape Matifoux and Fort Babazoun on the other.—The later operation would permit the transport of the *materiel* for the siege, by a much shorter way than from Sidi Ferruch. The anchorage appears to be much better there."

The latest accounts from the seat of war are contained in the London Globe of July 9, evening. They are as follows:—

LONDON, July 9, evening.

The French papers of Wednesday (July 6) contain the detailed accounts of the operations of the French army up to the 28th June inclusive, and a telegraphic despatch from Sidi Ferruch, dated the 30th, giving an account of operations on the 29th. These accounts contain no allusion to the loss of a convoy mentioned yesterday; but, apparently to quiet the uneasiness respecting the communications of the army, a despatch of Bourmont's, dated so far back as the 22d, is published by the Moniteur, which mentions that a very good road had been opened by General Valaze, avoiding deep declivities, and almost equal to those of Europe.—In another despatch, which contains the somewhat unusual description of an attack *intended* to be made on the 29th, (which attack appears by the telegraphic despatch to have been successfully made,) Bourmont informs us that the division of Loverdo was disposed in echellon on the line of communication between the army and Sidi Ferruch. The despatch of Duperre shows that the fleet can scarcely continue in the bay. We add the despatch:—

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

The Maritime Prefect at Toulon to His Excellency Minister of Marine and Colonies.

"TOULON, July 4, 1830.

"The Capricieuse sailed yesterday to rejoin the fleet. July 5.

The Robuste sailed yesterday for Sidi Ferruch with provision and water for the fleet, and one hundred men, who are going to rejoin their corps in Africa. July 5—nine o'clock, A. M.

I have received your telegraphic despatch of the 3d.

I had anticipated your orders. I stopped the discharge of the transports.

I am causing provisions and water to be shipped for the fleet."

Admiral Duperre to His Excellency the Minister of Marine. "SIDI FERRUCH, June 30.

"I received yesterday by the telegraph of the army the following despatch:—

"'We are masters of the positions which command the Emperor's Fort. We have taken 25 besieging pieces of artillery.'

The officers of my staff detached to attend the Commander-in-Chief writes to me under date of this morning:—

"'I confirm to you the news of yesterday; we begin the investment of the Emperor's Fort to-day. The Consuls are at the outposts with a Turkish and French safeguard (a protection, no doubt, in writing, from the Turkish and French commanders.) They say that great disorder prevails within Algiers. We have no news of our prisoners.'

P. S. The Inspector General of the army, who was present at the action, has arrived on board the Provence. He confirms the above news."

To his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers. "Camp of Sidi Khalef, June 28.

"PRINCE.—The attack which had been planned for the 26th did not take place. It would have led the army upon the plateau which commands the Emperor's Fort. Having been informed that we should find some batteries on this plateau and some other exterior points, I preferred waiting till several pieces of heavy artillery and a part of the stores of the artillery and engineer department should be collected at a short distance in the rear of the first line. This delay was taken advantage of: some works directed by Gen. Valanze rendered the road in advance of Sidi Khalef easily passable by wagons; several redoubts, intended to support the march of our convoys, were constructed, and mounted with the guns captured from the enemy.

The landing of the horses belonging to the besieging artillery and the civil department enabled us to bring projectiles and stores of all descriptions close to Algiers; consequently when the attack drives the enemy back into the town, the army will be prepared to carry the enemy's batteries, to fortify our camp, and begin and even pursue with vigor the siege of the Emperor's Castle.

The troops in front of our first line belong almost exclusively to the Turkish Militia. The continual skirmishing which has taken place since the action of the 24th, has killed or disabled six or seven hundred men. Being made by musketry, and shots fired at a distance, the wounds in general are not dangerous. Since yesterday only some men have been reached by the fire of two twenty-four pounders, which the enemy has brought up to his position. The Chief de Battalion Bornes, a very distinguished officer, had an arm carried away.

Wishing to put an end to this state of things, I have given orders for an attack to-morrow at daybreak. The following is the order in which the troops will be drawn up when we march against the enemy:—

The right will be formed by the division Berthezene, the left by the division D'Escars. A brigade of the division Loverdo will form the second line. The two other brigades of the division Loverdo will be placed echellon on our line of communication, with the exception of one battalion, which will form, with 1400 sailors, the garrison of the Peninsula. I have entrusted to M. de Leridant, Colonel of the 48th of the line, the command of that important post.

The Bedouins for several days had showed themselves in pretty considerable numbers on the right of our line of communication. They had not appeared since yesterday. They have been seen again to-day.

Nine hundred effective men were collected in the depot established for the army at Toulon. I reckoned on their speedy arrival. This reinforcement would have repaired, in a great measure, the losses which we have sustained. Having been informed that you had given orders that all the men who were in the depot should join the third battalion, I thought it my duty to direct the Lieutenant General commanding the reserve to send on a brigade of that division. Admiral Duperre will place the means necessary for their embarkation at his disposal.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Lieut. General, Peer of France, Com. in Chief of the Army of the African Expedition.

COUNT DE BOURMONT."

Extract of a letter addressed to His Excellency the Minister of Marine by Admiral Duperre.

"On board the Provence,
Bay of Sidi Ferruch, June 28, 1830.

"MONSEIGNEUR—I have had the honor to inform you that the naval forces, in the gale of the 16th, sustained some damages in anchors and moorings. Another squall assailed us on the 26th, and the loss and damage were more considerable. Several vessels dragged their anchors and broke their cables, chains, and anchor-rings, which were not sufficiently strong: the safety of the naval forces might have been compromised. These squalls come on frequently, though this is the summer season; the sea instantly becomes tremendous. I now perceive very well that the bay is not safe; but without the presence of a part of the fleet there can be no landing, and consequently no provisions for the land forces. Our situation is exceedingly difficult. I have sent to Toulon for supplies of anchors and moorings.

"The army is engaged with the enemy. I think the enemy will perhaps be attacked to-morrow in his positions in advance of the Emperor's Castle, which are strengthened with artillery.—This attack will be followed by the investment of the Fort. These positions are defended by troops from the Turkish garrison of Algiers. The Commander-in-Chief has not yet sent me his despatches. I shall send them in as soon as they arrive, but I cannot delay despatching a vessel immediately for supplies of moorings and anchors, which are most urgently wanted.

"I furnish three ships' crews temporarily, composed each of eight companies, for the garrison of the entrenched camp. The navy makes unheard of sacrifices beyond its strength, since the greater part of the vessels armed *en flute* furnish for garrison and working parties more than half their sailors. I appointed Commander Hugon to take the command of the crews in the garrison, and the Commander-in-Chief has given him that of the whole entrenched camp. This officer is consequently detached from the command of the convoy and flotilla.

"I have charged Captain Orvillier, senior captain in this fleet, who before held command of the second squadron in the absence of Rear-Admiral Rosamel, who commands the second division which is at sea, with the general management in unloading the transports.

"Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces, (Signed)

"DUPERRE."

From the Journal des Debats.

There are now 276 Deputies whose elections are known. Of the Opposition, 170; Ministerial, 99; voters for the amendment of Lorgerich, 6; unknown, 1;—123 of the 221 are already re-elected; 10 have failed.

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfil some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube to the beginning of May speak of provocation to a new war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seems to give him sufficient occupation.

The demand for gold has by no means ceased at the banks of this city, and Mr. O'Connell's advice seems to have taken full possession of the mind of the lower orders. Upwards of six thousand five hundred pounds were drawn from the Savings' Bank on Monday, merely for the purpose of acting upon the great agitator's injunction.—*Waterfield Mail.*

We published a few days since an extract of a letter from a correspondent, in which he mentioned his having had, not long before its date, a conversation with the Dey of Algiers, in which he declared his determination to resist the French to the last extremity. The course of events since the French troops landed upon his shores, countenances the belief that he still held the same determination. He had collected large bodies of forces, who met and opposed the invaders at every opportunity. These forces are undoubtedly wild and undisciplined, but they are not destitute of courage or activity, and though not capable of withstanding the disciplined warriors of France, they can annoy and vex them in their desultory mode of warfare. We have expected that the Dey would hold out till the last moment, and then attempt to negotiate for a cessation of hostilities. The Grand Seignior did so in his Russian war; and finally surrendered almost at discretion. But if the former persists in his oppositions, and defies the enemy, the results, judging from present appearance, and from probabilities, must be his downfall—a result which we most cordially hope may be realized.

We most earnestly wish to see the Mediterranean freed from the depredations of pirates and robbers. We presume no merchant vessel sails along in the neighborhood of the Barbary coast, without feeling apprehensive of falling into the hands of these barbarians, and being doomed to the horrors of slavery. It is time men were relieved from fears of this kind: and since the French have undertaken the task of chastising them into better manners, if not into better morals, we hope they will have the honor of vindicating the cause of humanity, by exterminating the enemies of civilized nations from the coasts of the Mediterranean.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE

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U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan.* 85 & upw.	½
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards.	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
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Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
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IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
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WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

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New Wholesale Store.

M. & T. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1830.

FAILURE OF THE MAIL.—We received no mail east of Harrisburgh on the 29th instant. We are informed that the stage was so crowded with passengers and baggage, that it was *not convenient* to bring the mail.

We hope no person would be so uncourteous as to wish to detain a lady's bandbox, or a merchant's trunk of merchandise, to make room for the public mail. Letters and newspapers will keep, but a new bonnet or a new dress may go out of fashion.

THE INDIAN BILL.—The friends of John Gilmore, and the opponents of Harmar Denny, will endeavor to prove that this bill was a Jackson measure, and that the former, by his vote, consulted the wishes of the Jackson party, and the latter "*set those wishes at defiance.*" Whether this was really a Jackson measure or not, we will not undertake to say; but one thing is plain and manifest, it was not a measure of the *Pennsylvania* Jacksonites.

Upon looking at the Yeas and Nays on the final passage of the bill, it will be seen that two thirds of the number, three fourths of the talent, and a still greater proportion of the respectability of the Jackson members from this state, voted with Mr. Denny, and against the bill and Mr. Gilmore.

There were twenty-three members from Pennsylvania present, *seven* of whom voted *for* the bill, and *fourteen against* it. Of these fourteen, *one*, Mr. Sill, was Anti-Jackson; so that the Jackson members were *seven* Yeas and *thirteen* Nays. Among the Nays were Messrs. Hemphill, (the personal friend of Jackson,) Leiper, Forward, (from Somerset,) Muhlenburg and Sutherland; so that if this infamous bill is to remain as a dark stain upon the character of the country, in the eyes of all future generations, yet authentic history must declare that the Jackson delegation from the land of Penn were *guiltless of the deed*.

ALGIERS.—Believing that our readers feel much anxiety about the result of the French expedition against this piratical city, we have made it a point to publish all the information which has been received as to the progress of the invading army.—In this day's paper will be found all the intelligence brought by the ship Herald, which left Liverpool on the 11th July, and arrived at Baltimore on the 22d August. This being a very long passage, our latest intelligence from the coast of Africa is now two months old, and only four days later than that which was received by the De Rham.

Some of our friends, who are anxious for the success of the French army, seem discouraged by the recent intelligence; but, after a careful examination and reflection, we find nothing to abate the confident anticipations which we had previously formed and expressed. The Turkish troops resist obstinately, and Bourmont's advance is not rapid; but still his course is onward, with a slow and steady pace. He has made no hasty advance, to be followed by a more hasty retrograde movement.

The only matters in the intelligence which are of an unfavorable aspect, are, the account of the capture of the convoy of ammunition, and the assertion of a London editor, that Duperre could hardly remain in the Bay of Sidi Ferruch. The account of the loss of the convoy rests entirely upon the authority of a private letter from Toulon. If, however, it were true, it is not a very serious affair. The declaration that Duperre could not remain in the Bay, is altogether gratuitous. The Admiral gives no such intimation: on the contrary, he says expressly that he must send for anchors and moorings, thus clearly showing his intention of remaining in the Bay.

A letter from Toulon states that part of the French fleet had been despatched to assist in capturing some of the batteries along the coast, in the immediate neighborhood of Algiers. If they should succeed in gaining possession of the battery at figure 27, or the garden of the Janissary Aga, at figure 16, communication can be held with the army from those points, much more easily than from Sidi Ferruch, and the anchorage is said to be much better.

Good foot-hold having therefore been once established at some point immediately south of Algiers, and a communication opened from that point with the army, supplies could be forwarded by the new route, and that portion of the troops which garrisons Torre Chica might be transferred to that point, where, being near to Algiers, they could be brought into more efficient and active service.—This force, under Commander Hugon, at Torre Chica, amounts to 5,000 men, and at that place they *only* serve to cover the fleet from attack, and to hold a point for the landing of supplies of various kinds; but if transferred to the points indicated by figures 16 or 27, they could perform all the services which they render at Sidi Ferruch, and also *aid directly* in the operations against Algiers or Fort Emperor.

The telegraphic despatch of the 29th June announced that the French army had taken possession of the heights which command Fort Emperor, and captured 25 pieces of besieging cannon. This is the latest intelligence from the army, and is encouraging.

We are well pleased with the operations of Bourmont; there does not seem to be any thing dashing in his character, but he makes sure work. The first short passage from France will probably bring us full intelligence of the result of the French expedition. We are entirely confident that it will be favorable: the elements, however, *may*, and we believe nothing but the elements, *can* save Algiers.

POSTSCRIPT—Since writing the above paragraphs, we have received the United States Gazette of the 25th August, containing the intelligence, from St. Bartholomews and St. Thomas, headed "*Algiers taken*," which we publish in another column.

We are inclined to doubt the fact of the city being taken *by assault*. From the course pursued by Bourmont, in all his previous operations, we have received the impression that he is a very prudent man, who would prefer the more sure and safe course of regular advance, to the hazardous and sanguinary *coupe de main*. Still, however, circumstances may have induced him to hasten his operations.

Where naval and land forces co-operate, the different commanders are apt to entertain different opinions as to the proper plan of operations. The naval officers are disposed to hurry matters to a speedy conclusion: they dislike an inactive and inglorious exposure on a hostile coast. Duperre, in his last letter, although he seems resolute to remain at his post, yet manifests much uneasiness about his situation.

A case very similar to the present occurred at the siege of Savannah, by the American General Lincoln, and the French Count D'Estaing, in 1779. In the history of that affair, it is stated that, "in a few days, the lines of the besiegers might have been carried, by regular approaches, into the works of the besieged:" but the marine officers remonstrated with D'Estaing about his remaining with the French fleet on a dangerous coast. D'Estaing yielded to their remonstrances; the assault was made and repulsed.—Circumstances similar to those which induced D'Estaing and Lincoln to put every thing to the hazard of a die, *may* have induced Bourmont to hazard an assault—still we doubt it.

ALGIERS TAKEN.

The New York Gazette of August 24, contains the following intelligence, which, if true, is very important. We confess that we do not give implicit confidence to the report, although we *know* of no impediment to such a successful movement by the besiegers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Capt. Beecher, in the brig Industry, arrived at New Haven on Saturday, in 13 days from Saint Bartholomews. He states that a Swedish ship had arrived there in a short passage from Gibraltar, with the following important news, viz:—Algiers was taken by the French on the 4th of July, *by assault*. The loss of the French in killed, was 3,500: Algerines, 5,000. The Dey retreated to the interior. The French were repulsed on the first attack. Capt. B. says that this intelligence is but thirty-eight days from Gibraltar.

The above accounts, probably, are as late as the 13th of July. The Francis, arrived here yesterday, sailed from Bordeaux on the 10th of July, at which time nothing of a decisive character was known as to the success of the French expedition against Algiers, except that 20,000 more troops were sent for.

The continued rains in France had almost destroyed the vineyards.

On the 18th inst. the Francis experienced a severe gale, and saw seven vessels after it, five of which, two brigs and three schooners, were dismasted.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.—Captain Bourne, of the schr. Wm. A. Knox, 11 days from St. Thomas, who went into East River on Thursday night last, reported, that *official accounts* of the capture of Algiers by the French had been received there, previous to his departure, and that *the report* was generally believed to be true. The Wm. Knox, experienced the gale on Tuesday, and lost her jib boom and jib; and shifted her cargo, consisting of 90 hhds. sugar.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

From the Richmond Whig.

Tribute to Chief Justice Marshall.—In an Oration delivered by Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, of Newbern, (a member of the last Congress,) before the two Literary Societies of Chapel-Hill, on the 23d June, in which the Orator reviews the political situation of the country, and defends the Constitution against the fatal absurdity of "nullification"—we meet with the following tribute to Gen. Marshall—a tribute in the justice of which, by the progress of time and the dissipation of prejudices "lived down," vanquished by an irreproachable life—all men of all parties, will concur. Well founded was the self congratulation of John Adams: happy will it be for the country, if the mantle of the Chief Justice descends to his successor—if, when that event takes place, to which many who love their country, have already turned an anxious eye—equal ability, equal integrity and firmness, simplicity and patriotism, shall meet in the character of his successor.

"If doubts arise as to its construction, a high tribunal, guarded from all improper influence, as far as human wisdom can shield it, has been provided to solve these doubts. It is the just boast of the American system of policy, that the judiciary is elevated to the rank of a co-ordinate department of government; its independence is thus firmly established, and all temptation to deviate from the path of its exalted duty is removed or prevented. While adverting to the Federal Judiciary, I trust I may be pardoned for directing your attention for a moment to the eminent man, who has now for thirty years presided over its highest tribunal, and to whose lot it has fallen, more than to that of any other man, to interpret authoritatively the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Questions, most momentous and most embrassing, have been solved by his gifted intellect as by intuition: and the arguments by which his decisions have been sustained, while they are intelligible to the meanest capacity, are such as to reflect honor on the highest intellect. Though contending politicians may not always acquiesce in his conclusions, yet none can doubt the strength and depth and clearness of his mind, or the uprightness, integrity, and purity of the Judge. It happened that the author of these remarks, went, in company with a distinguished citizen of this state, in the summer of 1825, to visit the late Ex-President, John Adams, who, though bending under the weight of four score and ten years, yet retained much of that dignity of demeanor, eloquence of expression, and vigor of intellect, which so eminently characterized the great orator of the old congress. The name of Chief Justice Marshall was mentioned, and he seemed "fired at the sound." "There is," says he, "no act of my life, on which I reflect with more pleasure, than the appointment of John Marshall as Chief Justice of the United States. I have given to my country, a Judge equal to a Hale, a Holt, or a Mansfield."

The Jackson editors are likely to have their hands full of business, as their hero has, in all probability, already lost *five* of the western states, viz: Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. It will exercise their ingenuity to invent excuses for all, as the same apology will not answer for each. They asserted that the Clay governor in Louisiana was elected by Jackson men, and in Kentucky the Jackson party is to be supported by Clayites. "Turn about is fair play;" but unfortunately for them these changes are only in their own brains—and we are not surprised that *they* should be in a whirling state. Many men have hanged themselves for less cause: but we hope the Jacksonians will be able to bear their losses with more philosophy than they did their victory.

As we have heard of no pledges in Indiana, Missouri or Illinois, we are at a loss to conjecture by what *hocus pocus* they will be given to General Jackson, should the Clay candidates have proved successful. As this matter is worthy the serious consideration of the Jackson editors, we recommend it to their immediate attention. Should the returns be received before their excuse is ready they will have no other alternative than to yield those states, or clap them into Major Noah's breeches pocket along with Delaware.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Verdict.—We learn from the Boston papers that a verdict of *guilty* has been rendered against J. Francis Knapp, charged as a principal in the murder of the late Joseph White, of Salem. The following Postscript is in the Centinel of Sunday morning:—*Balt. Pat.*

POSTSCRIPT.—Ten o'clock. The case was given to the Jury at 1 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, and at twenty minutes past six they returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence will be pronounced this morning at 9 o'clock. This trial was thrice important, inasmuch as on the conviction of this man as the only surviving principal, depended,—we will not say the *conviction*, but the bare *trial* of the two accessaries, who but for a conviction of a principal, might have laughed to scorn both Court and Jury, and evaded justice by standing mute, even though one of them had previously confessed the darkest shades of guilt as accessary.

Dr Absalom Thomson, of Talbot County, has communicated to the Eastern papers, the case of a boy ten or eleven years old, who became delirious and died in convulsions, from eating water melon seed.—*Balt. Chron.*

Extract of a letter from the Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, dated, Washington, Aug. 19.

There is a rumor afloat within the last day or two, of a serious misunderstanding having taken place between Commodore Rodgers and the Secretary of the Navy; and that the Commodore has despatched a letter to the Secretary, so deficient in that courtesy which usually characterizes the language of an officer when addressing himself to the head of his department, as to provoke the Secretary to retaliation and revenge. Notwithstanding an erudite editor of your city may denounce this as "twattle," to use his own elegant phraseology, I am inclined to think that there may be some foundation for the rumor. The precise cause of the misunderstanding I cannot state with confidence; but it is supposed to have some connexion with the discharge of the hands which have been employed in repairing the Macedonian and John Adams, against which step it is believed that the gallant Commodore has vehemently protested.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Indiana.—Our accounts from this state leave no room to doubt but that the Clay party have succeeded by a handsome majority, in both branches of the Legislature—the elections for which came on the first Monday of the present month. In this state a Senator in Congress is to be elected to fill the place of Mr. Hendricks. Mr. H. having at the last session of Congress voted, in the Senate, for the confirmation of the appointment of that unprincipled slanderer and perjured recreant, Amos Kendall, to be Fourth Auditor, will stand but a slim chance, to be re-elected by a Clay Legislature.

Illinois.—In this state we learn, that Judge Reynolds, the Clay candidate for Governor, has been elected, and that a majority of the legislature of the same politics has been chosen. A Senator in Congress is to be elected by this legislature, when Judge Kane, the present incumbent, a Jacksonian, will be permitted to retire.

Missouri.—The election for Senators and Representatives to the Legislature of this state came on, also, on the first Monday in this month. The contest throughout the State turned, mainly, on the re-election of Judge Barton to the Senate of the United States: His re-election being warmly opposed by the Benton and Miller party, so called. Our accounts thus far received, are highly flattering and give us every reason to believe that the Barton party have succeeded. Judge Barton and his party are warm and decided friends of Mr. Clay.

The moral to be drawn from the result of these elections, is as fatal to the hopes of the combination, as it is premonitory of their final overthrow. No former administration, since the organization of the government, has ever lost ground as rapidly as the present one, in the same lapse of time; and we refer to the elections in question to verify the assertion. Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, are the only States that have been called upon to express their opinions at the ballot boxes, of Gen. Jackson's administration, since the adjournment of Congress and since he has shown his *cloven foot* to the people of the United States; and these states have expressed their unqualified disapprobation of it. They have put their Veto upon his odious and cruel system of proscription, his affected rotation in office, his injustice and inhumanity to the Indians; and, also, upon his treachery to the vital interests of the West.

When the appropriate time shall arrive, OHIO will be seen standing firmly by her principles and ably sustaining her sister states, that have just voted, in their patriotic stand against the encroachments of a corrupt faction, upon the Constitution and laws of the land, the rights of national humanity and the great and vital interests of the country.—*Chillicothe Gaz.*

KENTUCKY.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing and strict veracity in Louisville, Ky. to his friend in Baltimore, dated

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16, 1830.

"We have heard from almost all the districts—so far Clay has 57 and Jackson 40. In Davies county there is a tie, and we expect to succeed in that county on the next trial. In Lawrence and Morgan counties we expect our candidates are elected. Hickman and Graves will probably elect a Jackson man. If right in these opinions, the House of Representatives will stand for Clay 59, for Jackson 41. In the Senate, so far as heard, Clay has 20, Jackson 17—one to hear from."

In consequence of some considerable tumult in Greenville District, says the Greenville Mountaineer, "three of our most prominent candidates for the Legislature—Thompson, Butler, and Walker, have withdrawn themselves from the arena of strife, and are no longer before the people." The reason given in the Mountaineer for this withdrawal is that these gentlemen had expressed themselves in favor of a Convention, and the Mountaineer adds that the people of that District, with a perfect unanimity of feeling, have cried out in all parts of the District, "No Convention." At a public meeting, lately, the people assembled for the purpose of hearing ALL their candidates. At this meeting Messrs. Thompson, Butler and Walker advocated a Convention. Messrs. Harrison and Cobb avowed themselves opposed to a Convention and Nullification. The people were not averse to the gentlemen who withdrew from representing them, if under a pledge to vote against a Convention. These gentlemen thought it dishonorable to submit to a pledge under existing circumstances.—*Charleston Patriot.*

South Carolina.—The Columbia Telescope of the 13th says:—"We are glad to perceive that the people throughout the State are calling upon the candidates for the Legislature to say whether they will vote for a convention or not. We are equally pleased to see, that the candidates are generally prompt in replying to the call; and it affords us still more pleasure to say that the current of opinion is decidedly in favor of a convention."

This we believe is but too true: nevertheless when national opinion, so overwhelming against the Nullifyers, has had time to produce its moral effect, we still hope that they will pause short of the last step. It is easy to be valiant in the newspapers, and at dinner tables; it requires a very different sort of nerve to incur the responsibility, and to face the dangers of Revolution—to sustain the execrations of the civilized world, and of posterity to late generations, as will be the fate of the wretch who fires the temple of American Union and Liberty. A fair premonition of the fate which awaits them, is furnished to the nullifyers by the mighty tide of disapprobation, which from every State and every political division flows in upon them.—*Richmond Whig.*

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS AT BOSTON.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Rev. Dr. Homer, of Newton, rose and remarked that he came at the request of his school-mate, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, to express, by proxy, his regret at being unable to attend the examination of this school, of which he was formerly a member; and that the Admiral desired him to say that he was often reminded of a few lines in his Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary which he used at school, and that he was reminded every day, more and more of their truth. They were

"ISAAC COFFIN, his Book.
God give him Grace therein to look.
Not only look, but understand
That learning is better than House and Land.
For when House and Land and Money is spent,
Then Learning is most excellent."

The Admiral, continued the worthy Doctor, attributes his elevation in life to the observance of the precepts in these lines, joined with habits of industry and honesty, and recommended the same to the pupils, and I will add, says the Doctor, that honesty which is formed in strict piety and morality.

THE SENECAS.

This nation will, one day, have a fearful account to settle in Heaven's high Chancery, for the treatment which the broken remnants of the primitive possessors of the soil have received, and are receiving, at our hands. The bureau of Indian Affairs doubtless contains the records of more iniquitous deeds than the public has any idea of. Facts have recently come to our knowledge relative to the last treaty with the Senecas of this State, of the most fraudulent and discreditable character. A negotiation was set on foot to purchase the lands of the Senecas, and induce them to emigrate. They were averse to selling. But those interested in the operation, succeeded by hook and by crook, in inducing them to stipulate for the sale of about 865,000 acres of their reservations. Complaints, however, soon reached the government, that a fraud had been practised upon the Indians, and in 1828—the last year of Mr Adams' administration—a commissioner was appointed to investigate the business. The report of that commissioner, minute and ample in its details, and marked by distinguished ability, is on file in the Indian bureau, and should it ever be allowed to see the light, it will be found to disclose a scene of fraud, bribery and corruption, equally disgraceful to the agent employed, and the government which has permitted the treaty obtained by such means to go into operation.—It will appear by that report, that the sum of 20,000 dollars was employed in acts of bribery—not of the Indians only—but of others—white men—some in the public service—and some employed as leg-rollers and lobby agents.—For instance one man received 5000 dollars; and another, operating upon the plan of the old rotten lobby of Albany, received 500 dollars. This man "locked the wheels," as he says in his deposition—that is, he embarrassed the negotiation, until he was paid for changing sides, and helping it on. Worse, and more infamous still, the chiefs were forced to sign the treaty, by threats, that if they did not the government had determined to remove them all by force, and place them among the Indians at the South. And to cap the climax of iniquity, when the Indians were paid the paltry sum, for which, by corruption and threats, they had been induced to part with a rich portion of their inheritance, the amount disbursed in "base bribes," was deducted from the purchase money! Thus have these ignorant, single-minded, and simple-hearted people been made to pay for bribing white men to cheat themselves. Such, though probably much worse, are the facts connected with the transaction to which we refer. But Mr. Adams was driven from office too soon after the report was received, to enable Congress to act upon it during his administration; and the present men in power have had too much to do in removing faithful public servants, to trouble themselves about such small matters.—Meantime, the treaty has gone fully into effect, and the fraud has been crowned with success. We trust, at the next session of Congress, some member will make a specific call for all the papers connected with this negotiation.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A story is circulating in the newspapers through the country, stating that information had been received at Eastport in the state of Maine, from the province of Brunswick, that the British ports in the West Indies would shortly be opened to our trade. We should not naturally look for the first, and the only account of an event of so much importance, from such a quarter. If it be true, we should think the fact must be in possession of the appropriate department of our government; and if so it would most probably have leaked out before this time. The accomplishment of this event has been a favorite object with the administration; and if success has attended their negotiations, it is not to be supposed they would leave it to the doubtful credibility of a newspaper paragraph from a British province.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The Foreign Quarterly Review for June, in a note appended to an article on the subject of Danish and Norwegian Literature, says—"We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Wheaton, the American Minister at the Court of Denmark, whose active services for the consolidation of the laws of his country have obtained him such merited honor, has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of the men of the North, especially in connexion with their various inroads on the South. He proposes to treat at length on their history, poetry and mythology—of their personal and political condition—beginning with the earliest period of which any traces are to be found, and ending with that epoch (not a very determinable one) in which the Norman and Anglo-Saxon race were completely blended."

Number of Steam Vessels in France, America, &c.—The first steam vessel known in France was in 1819, when an old Leith steam boat, named the Rob Roy, was purchased by the French government to run as a mail packet between Calais and Dover; it was afterwards thoroughly repaired by Monsieur de Rheims, and named the Henri Quatre; since which, four others have been built by the same engineer, the machinery being previously obtained from England. The Rob Roy is still running between Dover and Calais as a mail packet. At Havre and Rouen there are six; at Bordeaux two; one at Lyons, and one at Marseilles, which runs between that port, Leghorn, and Genoa. Besides these, there are twelve government steam vessels, and five nearly ready to be launched at Toulon; the greater part of them are now armed, and form a division of the expedition against Algiers; they are to run as mail packets between that city and the port of Toulon as soon as the army has landed. In 1820, a cast iron steam boat went from London up the Seine to Paris, as a Company was then about to be formed to keep up a regular communication by water between the two capitals; but, in consequence of the tide in the river Seine only running two miles above Rouen, and the shallowness of water, that undertaking was found to be impracticable, and it was consequently abandoned. There are, however, two small steam boats that ply between Paris, Rouen, and Havre, during the summer season, twice a week, and one between Paris, St. Cloud, and St. Germain, on Sundays and *fete* days; they are obliged to have their paddles astern, instead of on the larboard and starboard, as in the regular steam vessels, in consequence of the want of a sufficient draught of water, and the rapidity of the current, which also prevents there being any pleasure boats on that river near the capital. The canal de l'Ourcq, a short distance outside the Barriere St. Martin, is the only place where the Parisians can enjoy an aquatic excursion. In Russia there are two steam boats; on the Rhine six; and one in Holland. In Spain there is one, formerly the Royal George, which belonged to Sir John M. Doyle, and left London in 1823, being the first that ever appeared in that country; it now plies between Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, and Carthagena: two in Italy, four in Greece, and two belonging to the Pacha of Egypt. At Calcutta there are two—the Enteprize, which left London three years ago, being the first attempt that was ever made by steam, and which she performed in less than three months, and the Irrawady, built at Calcutta of teakwood.—In the United States of America, in 1822, there were 170 steam vessels, generally of very small dimensions; since which period, according to the last returns made to Congress, up to 1829, they have increased to 320, employing upwards of 2,000 men. By this means, a continual intercourse is kept up between Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, &c., at extremely moderate charges.—*Scotsman.*

To remove water-spots from Black Crape Veils.—If a drop of water falls upon black transparent crape, it immediately turns it white, leaving a disfiguring mark. To remove this, spread the veil on the table, laying smoothly under the stain a piece of old black silk. Then dip a camel's hair pencil into some good writing ink, and wet the white spot with it. Immediately, (and before the ink has time to dry) wipe it off with an old piece of canton crape or something of a similar soft texture, taking care to rub it cross ways of the crape.—This process will cause the water stain entirely to disappear, and unless the ink is allowed to dry before it is wiped off, no mark will be seen on the place.

Death from Hydrophobia.—We copy the subjoined account of a death from this dreadful disease, from the last Charlottsville (Va.) Advocate.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Died, at his residence, about eight miles from this place, on Wednesday last, Wm. C. Wren, of Hydrophobia. We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following particulars relative to this terrible disease:—Mr. Wren was bitten in two places on the foot, by a strange dog, on the 7th of June last. Both wounds were much lacerated, and one of them penetrated through the tendons on the upper surface of the foot to the bone. He felt no uneasiness about his situation, not supposing the dog to be mad. The wounds continued to heal regularly, and in a short time were perfectly well. On the 15th instant, more than two months after the wound was received, he felt some uneasiness in the foot, which gradually extended up the leg until it reached the body. He then had pain in the back, lower part of the abdomen, and some soreness about the throat. These symptoms continuing with little variation, were ascribed by himself and friends to Rheumatism, or cold brought on by recent exposure to a shower of rain. By family prescription he was bled and took a dose of oil. The bleeding relieved his pains: he supposed himself nearly well, until on the evening of the 17th inst. while attempting to swallow some water he was immediately seized with spasms. He then for the first time became fully aware of his awful condition, and applied for medical aid. The spasms continued to increase rapidly, and were much aggravated by the approach of any one to the bed side, or any sudden noise. Attempts were made by every means to get him to receive drink and food, but the approach of either, in any manner, immediately threw him into the most violent agitation. In the intervals of the spasms and even during their continuance, he retained perfect possession of all his mental faculties until within an hour of his dissolution. He repeatedly invited his friends to his bed side to shake hands with him, assuring them that he was perfectly in his senses, and felt no disposition to do injury to any one. The spasms continued with increasing violence twenty-one hours, when death relieved him from the most awful suffering we have ever witnessed.

The most valuable of all remedies for the tape worm is an Abyssinian plant called Cossu. I believe I am the first person who brought it to England. The history of this invaluable and almost unknown plant is very singular. In 1823 I found, as I passed through Paris, the French botanists had just given the name of Brayer to an Abyssinian anthelminthick, which they extolled to the skies, and had decreed all the honors of the Academy to the discoverer, Dr. Brayer, of Constantinople. Three years after this I received a letter from Doctor Brayer, requesting me to write to Abyssinia for a provision of the invaluable Cossu, and enclosing me a treatise he had just published on the virtues of the plant he had been so fortunate to discover, though he had never visited Abyssinia. In the mean time Mr. Coffin arrived in Egypt from Abyssinia, and brought with him a quantity of this plant, which he prized as the apple of his eye; but I was fortunate enough to get some ounces of it, which I have since presented to Dr. Ramage, &c.

On my arrival in England, in looking over Bruce, I was astonished to find a long and most accurate description of the Cossu, and a drawing of the plant; so that what now goes under the name, in the French botanical works, of "The plant Brayer," is found in Bruce's fifth volume, page 45, called "Cossu," or "Bankesia Abyssinica," after Sir Joseph Banks.

Thus has poor Bruce been again cheated of his well-learned fame, and the name of a Frenchman given to a plant which Bruce was the first to discover, and describe, and that most accurately. The flowers are only used in medicine; the dose is an infusion of three or four drachms in a pint of boiling water. Of all remedies for worms, this is the only specific. The tree attains the height of 20 feet; the leaf is two inches long; the flower consists of five petals, with a short pistil and eight stamina.—*Dr. Madden's Travels.*

Died,

On the 5th inst., at the residence of his daughter, in Westmoreland county, Pa., Rev. JAMES POWER, D. D., aged 85 years. Mr. Power was ordained a pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and removed from the eastern to the western part of Pennsylvania, as early as 1776; being the *first Preacher, attached to that Church, who settled west of the Allegheny.* His labors were great, over a sparse and widely spread settlement, and it is believed were acceptable and useful to the people. He was a man of mild and pleasant manners, and an easy and respectable preacher; his aspect grave and venerable, his disposition kind and affectionate, and his conduct steady and correct.—*Greensburgh Gazette.*

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks. His office will be open in the mean time and the business of his profession attended to.
August 31, 1830.

P. M'KENNA,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 41 WOOD STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens, that he will continue the business of an AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, at the old stand of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, at which place he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in his line of business; and to which he will, at all times, pay prompt and regular attention.
P. M'KENNA.
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
August 31—3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between PATRICK M'KENNA and JACOB HANSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, trading under the firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, without delay, to either George Boggs, Nathaniel Holmes, or Alexander M'Candless, Assignees of *Jacob Hanson*, who are duly authorized to collect and receive the same.
P. M'KENNA,
J. HANSON.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—WHEREAS JACOB HANSON, of the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, of the city of Pittsburgh, has this day executed an assignment to the subscribers, in trust for themselves and the other creditors of the said *Jacob Hanson*, and the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, this is to give public notice to the said creditors that the said assignment is left at the Exchange Office of *Nathaniel Holmes*, No. 33 Market street, Pittsburgh, for their inspection and signature: and all persons indebted to the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, or to *Jacob Hanson*, individually, are hereby notified to pay the same to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person or persons whatsoever, without delay.
GEORGE BOGGS,
NATHL. HOLMES,
ALEXR. M'CANDLESS,
Assignees.
Pittsburgh, August 30, 1830.—3t.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. a large variety of Juvenile Books, well adapted for young persons. Aug. 31.—2

NOTICE.—The Quarterly Sermon of the Society for Promoting the Observance of the Sabbath, will be preached, by Professor Halsey, on Sabbath evening, the 5th of September next, in the Associate Reformed Church. By order of the Board. ROBERT WRAY,
August 31. *Recording Secretary.*

THE ENGLISH AT HOME: A novel, by the author of "The English in Italy," and "The English in France:" in 2 vols.
A LEXICON OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, for the use of schools and families, with several hundred engravings. By the *Rev. H. Wilbur*, A. M. Just received and for sale by
HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets Pittsburgh.
August 31—2t.

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. BOOKSELLERS, No. 95 Market street, respectfully inform French Teachers, and all others desirous of learning the French Language, that they have just received a series of Mr. Bolmar's celebrated French School Books, comprising Fables, Telemachus and Key, Genders, Verbs, and Phrases, all of which they offer very low. Aug. 31.—2

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
50		1,000	50,000
20		600	12,000
1		630	630
12		500	6,000
51		300	15,300
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
204		50	10,200
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
13395	prizes—34220 tickets		$276,760
20825	blanks		

Tickets $10 00 | Quarters $2 50
Halves 5 00 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 31, 1830.

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Robinson township, about the 6th of July last, A MULEY COW, of a redish brindled color, with white back and belly.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
DAVID HARTZ.
August 31, 1830.—3*

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.
The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught: namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.
Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.
☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27.

MISS PARRY has removed to No. 35 Market street. Her pupils are informed that the school room will be open for their reception on the first Monday in September next.
August 27—3t

FOUND, a few weeks ago, on the Brownsville road, between the city of Pittsburgh and Doctor Curry's residence, the Pattern of a Silk Dress. The owner can get it by calling at No. 41 Market street, and paying for this advertisement. August 27—3t.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.
J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

Sale of Improved Durham
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

HAVING obtained, from the recent sales at Powelton, a change of Breeding Stock, I will offer at Public Sale, at my farm, 1¼ mile north of Greensburgh, on *Wednesday, the 22d of September next*, my full blooded Bull, SULTAN.—He will be four years old on the 27th of December next, and is a very large and beautiful animal.
Also, Seven half blooded Bull Calves, of various ages, from 1 to ten months, the produce of Sultan, and of cows distinguished for their fine milking propertles.
Also, Several fine Cows with calf to Sultan, and a YOUNG BULL, nearly full blooded, the produce of a remarkable Heifer.

Also, Two blooded BREEDING MARES, by Davidson's *Godolphin*, one of which is in foal to the thoro' bred horse *Napoleon*. They are both desirable animals.
The pedigrees of each will be given in full on the day of sale. F. J. COPE.
August 24, 1830—w6t$2¼

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are ordered at very reduced prices.
Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

Sale of the Wabash and Erie Canal Lands, in Indiana, on a credit of 17 years.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of Logansport, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie,*" and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28. R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 29, 22, 29, T. 30. R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 30, R. 15 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 31, R. 15 E. 20, 29, 32, 34, T. 32, R. 15, E. except a small portion of some of the sections which were sold by the General Government, previous to the passage of the act of the 2d March, 1827, and also a few tracts selected for lock sites, stone quarries, &c. The sales will continue from day to day, until all the tracts shall have been offered, and no sale made for a less price per acre than is required for Congress lands. The purchaser will have it at his option to make full payment, and receive a patent for the tract purchased; or, by payment of one-fourth of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the interest at six per cent. annually, in advance, a credit will be given by the state of seventeen years, from the first Monday of October next, for the residue.

The Erie and Wabash Canal, on or within five miles of which these lands are situated, is located 128 miles in the state of Indiana, in the valleys of the Wabash and Maumee rivers, which for fertility of soil, abundance of limestone, springs, good timber, interspersed occasionally with small prairie, navigable rivers, and water privileges, (independent of the Canal) is decidedly amongst the finest portions of the Western Country. The greatest part of the lands in the Canal Donations, is of the richest quality, in a healthy country, well adapted for Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing purposes, and is daily increasing in value from the rapidity of emigration to the lands adjoining, which is believed to be unprecedented, hitherto in this state, and which must recommend this sale as particularly worthy the attention and interest of the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Capitalist.

D. BURR,
J. VIGUS,
SAM'L. LEWIS, } *Comm'rs.*

Office of Board of Comm'rs of W. and E. Canal, Treaty Ground, Ind'a. [June 18—w3m]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Which will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening*. March 26—w6mo.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, } Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf. }

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE. Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 23, 1829.—tf

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

STRAY COW.—Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Ohio township, on or about the 24th ult. a Stray Cow, supposed to be five years old. Her head and neck are red; the remainder white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NICHOLAS WAY.

Sewickly Bottom, Ohio township, Aug. 24—3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal Packet Boats, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH.
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowledge of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR.—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14. 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—tf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON.

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthma or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug